

quantity of oil of juniper berries which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil Juniper Berries twice rectified, James B. Horner, New York." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 25° C.....	0.8550
Rotation in 100 mm tube (degrees).....	5.5
Insoluble in 15 volumes of 90 per cent alcohol.	
Alcohol absent.	
Fractional distillation:	
Up to 155° C. (per cent).....	9.2
155°-160° C. (per cent).....	11.2
160°-170° C. (per cent).....	52.4
170°-260° C. (per cent).....	21.2
Residue.....	4.4

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of juniper, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation, in that the specific gravity of said article at 25° C. was 0.8550, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of juniper that its specific gravity at 25° C. shall be between 0.860 and 0.880.

On May 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2044. Adulteration of chocolate cremolin. U. S. v. Leo Benjamin. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.
(F. & D. No. 4666. I. S. No. 13543-c.)

On April 30, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Leo Benjamin, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on August 30, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of chocolate cremolin, which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Leo Benjamin's Chocolate Cremolin—This Cremolin contains powdered cocoa, and a little harmless coloring. Office 1743 Avenue A, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Total ash (per cent).....	13.92
Ash insoluble in aqua regia (per cent).....	4.69
Iron as ferric oxid (per cent).....	5.96
Arsenic as arsenious oxid (parts per million).....	25
Silica, SiO ₂ (per cent).....	3.79
Manganous oxid, MnO (per cent).....	0.39
Coal tar color.....	None.
Salicylates, saccharin, benzoates.....	None.

Microchemical examination: Cocoa present, and no foreign material other than the iron oxid.

Possesses a certain amount of chocolate flavor.

Sample contains a considerable amount of a crude oxid of iron, acting both as a color and a cocoa substitute.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a mineral substance containing arsenic had been mixed and packed with it so as to

reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and, further, in that another substance, to wit, a mineral substance containing arsenic, had been substituted in part for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was colored with red ocher, or some iron-bearing material, in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On May 5, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2945. Adulteration and misbranding of lekvar. U. S. v. A. L. Reber (Orchard Fruit Preserve Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 4677. I. S. No. 20261-d.)

On April 11, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. L. Reber, trading under the firm name and style of the Orchard Fruit Preserve Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 13, 1912, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of so-called Hungarian compound lekvar, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cover of pail) "Hungarian Compound Lekvar, A. L. Reber, Pittsburg, Pa. F. J. Jankovsky, Cleveland, Ohio." (On shipping tag) "F. J. Jankovsky, Cleveland, Ohio, From the Orchard Fruit Preserve Co. Hungarian Food Supplies, Pittsburg, Pa., 10/30 Lekvar."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Sucrose, Clerget.....	None.
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent).....	42.94
Polarization, direct, at 26° C. (°V.).....	+69.6
Polarization, invert, at 26° C. (°V.).....	+69.6
Polarization, invert, at 87° C. (°V.).....	+70
Erythrodextrin test.....	Positive.
Sodium benzoate.....	None.

It was ascertained in connection with the analysis that the product was manufactured in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, 42.94 per cent of glucose, was substituted in part for that which the pails purported to contain, to wit, lekvar, an article composed of sugar and plums and manufactured in Hungary. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above bore statements regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and misleading, in that said statements represented the article to be a Hungarian lekvar, a product composed of sugar and plums and manufactured in Hungary, when, in truth and in fact, the same was not a Hungarian lekvar, a product composed of sugar and plums and manufactured in Hungary, but was a product composed, in part, of glucose and manufactured in the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the label thereon represented to the purchaser that the article was a Hungarian lekvar, a product composed of sugar and plums and manufactured in Hungary, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a Hungarian lekvar, composed of sugar and plums and manufactured in Hungary, but was a product composed, in part, of glucose, and was manufactured in the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said label purported and represented the article to be a foreign product, to wit, of the country of Hungary, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was